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Canada outlines plans for International Year of Disabled

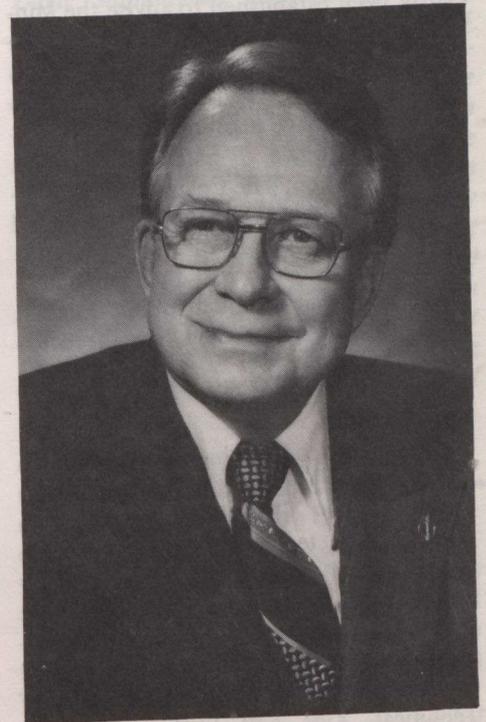
The fourteenth World Congress of Rehabilitation International will be held in Winnipeg, Manitoba in June 1980. Some 6,000 world leaders in the rehabilitation movement will meet for discussions under the theme "Prevention and integration — priorities for the Eighties". The congress will be a prelude to the events of the International Year of the Disabled, 1981.

The following excerpts from a speech given by member of Parliament Walter Dinsdale, to the third committee at the twenty-fourth Regular Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York last autumn outline Canada's plans for the improvement of conditions for the disabled in Canada and the world:

In Canada, preparations for the Year are well under way. A Bureau of Rehabilitation has been established in the Department of National Health and Welfare. The Canadian Government is proposing the appointment of a select committee of the House of Commons. This select committee will examine the nature and scope of current federal policies, programs and services directed to the general public and those designed to assist disabled persons. It will review the relationship between existing federal programs and those programs and services carried out by the voluntary sector and the provinces, and will report and make recommendations on the measures required to best meet the special needs of the disabled.

The most basic of needs is the guarantee and protection of civil rights. The Canadian Human Rights Act offers some protection to disabled persons with respect to employment. The Government is now committed to extending this right to all facilities and services.

Concerning better employment opportunities for the disabled, the Canadian Employment and Immigration Commission is developing a strategy for employment of the disabled in the private sector. An Advisory Committee composed of disabled persons advises the Treasury Board on policies related to the hiring of the handicapped. In addition, the Adult Occupational Training Act is being amended, and work incentives and their relation to employment of disadvantaged groups are presently under federal-pro-



Walter Dinsdale

vincial review.

Adequate income is another priority. Many disabled persons must rely on transfer payments to make ends meet, and there is room for improvement. A parliamentary committee on pensions is considering disability provisions of private and public plans in terms of adequacy.

Public attitudes greatest handicap

Attitudes towards the disabled are often their greatest handicap. Canada has

Twelve years ago this week...

A boom in uranium prospecting in the Elliot Lake area of Ontario began with more than 1,000 prospectors registering stakes in the 100,000 acres area.

tackled this problem in a unique awareness and sensitivity to the problems and needs of the disabled. This has aroused interest internationally, and has been discussed at a recent UNESCO Round Table. The campaign is an excellent example of co-operation between the Federal Government and the Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled (CRCD), a non-governmental organization.

Integration of the disabled implies providing access to the community. While many physical barriers still exist, the Canadian Government has adopted a policy on physical accessibility with regard to federal public buildings. [The year] 1983 is the target date for completion of the program to make federal public buildings accessible to the disabled.

Access to the community also means having available adequate transportation. A federal Advisory Committee on Transportation for the Handicapped has recently been established to advise the Minister of Transport on the needs of the handicapped, and the policies required to meet them. You will be interested to know that I have just come from a conference in Ottawa, organized by Canada's consumer group, The Coalition of Provincial Organizations of the Handicapped (COPOH). The theme of the conference is "Transportation for the Disabled". There has been so much public interest in the hearings that they have been extended a day.

Technical aids

Technology for the handicapped has a high profile in Canada's National Research Council. The NRC has established a rehabilitation technology unit to provide support for product development by establishing the clinical and economic feasibility of a product as well as encouraging industrial participation. The NRC is also involved in the establishment of Technical Aids and Systems for the Handicapped (TASH), a marketing agency in the voluntary sector under the auspices of the Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled. Its objective is to market, service, and encourage the Canadian manufacture of aids to the handicapped which are unavailable through other means.

If the status of disabled persons in Canada has improved during the past decade, it is largely due to the disabled themselves, who have taken on an increasingly important and decisive role on

their own behalf. The voluntary sector has also expanded its role as a provider of services and continues to lobby governments at all levels to improve the quality and range of services.

* * * *

We are prepared, within the limits of our financial and human resources, to do everything possible to improve the lifestyle of the disabled in Canada and around the world. The proposed leadership role of the United Nations may be crucial for the eventual realization of this objective. It is important that the United Nations itself, as an organization, ensures that its own services and facilities recognize the importance of prevention and integration....

Canadian response to expulsion of defence attaché in Moscow

In response to the Soviet expulsion of Colonel Harold Gold, the Canadian defence attaché in Moscow, the Canadian Government has reduced the official Soviet establishment in Canada by one position and has asked that one official from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa be withdrawn. Accordingly, V.F. Trofimov, a member of the commercial section, has left Canada.

Secretary of State for External Affairs Flora MacDonald said the Canadian Government's action should not be construed as indicating that Mr. Trofimov was engaged in activities incompatible with his status in this country.

The measures have been adopted solely in retaliation for the unwarranted expulsion of Colonel Gold and in keeping with the warning that was conveyed to the Soviet Ambassador by Miss MacDonald on January 21 when discussing a further Canadian response to any reprisals that might be taken by the Soviets.

Miss MacDonald reiterated that Colonel Gold's expulsion could only have been made in direct retaliation for the recent withdrawal of three Soviet officials (see *Canada Weekly* dated February 6, P. 3). The Soviet officials concerned had clearly engaged in activities incompatible with their status in Canada, she said. This was not the case for Colonel Gold, whose activities were fully in accord with his position as Canadian defence attaché in Moscow. The Canadian Government regards his expulsion as completely unjustified.

Flood warning system developed for Bangladesh

Heavy loss of life caused in past years by storm surges and the resulting flooding of coastal areas of Bangladesh could be substantially reduced in the future as the result of the efforts of a staff scientist at the Department of Fisheries and Oceans' Institute of Ocean Sciences, in British Columbia.

Dr. Tadepalli S. Murty, who will act as consultant on a project entitled "Strengthening the Meteorological Services of Bangladesh", will use his experience in mathematical modelling of physical oceanographic problems to improve the weather warning system in Bangladesh. His involvement in the project is the result of a request to Canada from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The project will assess the facilities presently available in that country, initiate a storm surge research program and help to improve the storm surge warning service.

Storm surges (sometimes inaccurately referred to as "tidal waves") are abnormal variations in water levels which can develop in shallow coastal areas as a result of high winds and barometric pressure associated with large-scale weather disturbances, such as cyclones and hurricanes.

In most years several tropical cyclones cross or pass near the Bangladesh coast during the September to December period, often creating dangerously high water levels. If a high tide occurs during such a surge, the resulting effect is devastating floods over large areas of the Bangladesh coast.

The Bangladesh coast is particularly susceptible to storm surges because of the funnelling effect of the triangular-shaped Bay of Bengal and the fact that tides in this area are quite large.

Some of the research for the project will be done in Bangladesh and the remainder at the Institute of Ocean Sciences where high-speed computers are available. Canadian scientists assisting Dr. Murty in the project are Dr. Falconer Henry and Michael Rasmussen.

It is expected that one or two scientists from Bangladesh will spend up to two years at the institute working on statistical models for prediction purposes, and will then return to their own country to implement the warning system.

Trade treaty signed

Canada, the United States, Japan, the nine-country European Economic Community and eight other states have formally signed trade reform agreements worked out in the Tokyo Round talks, reports Associated Press.

Officials of the 84-country General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which administered the talks, said the number of signatory countries to the Tokyo Round tariff reductions and trade codes now totals 29.

Other signatories were Austria, Argentina, Finland, Hungary, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Chile had signed parts of the treaty last October and eight other countries — Dominican Republic, Egypt, Iceland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Singapore and Zaire — recently signed a protocol for lowering tariffs.

A total of 99 states, more than two-thirds of them developing countries, had participated in the Tokyo Round negotiations, which began in 1973. Most states in the developing Third World and some industrial countries have not acceded to any of the agreements so far, but at least some of them are expected to join later.

Northern information service

Four northern research centres in Quebec universities are collaborating to establish a northern information network to make their joint resources available to interested groups and individuals.

Information Nord Québec/Information North Quebec (INQ) is the subject of an agreement just signed by Centre d'études nordiques (Université Laval), Centre d'ingénierie nordique (Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal), Centre for Northern Studies and Research (McGill University) and Centre de recherches du Moyen Nord (Université du Québec à Chicoutimi).

INQ will be an important data base for the North with a collective and co-operative bibliographical information service for Quebec that will pool the resources of the participating institutions. It will cover the literature related to the Quebec-Labrador peninsula, to the North and to cold regions in general, in all academic disciplines.

INQ also plans to publish a newsletter, which will contain information on the

activities of the participants, including research programs and their results, and on courses, seminars, lectures and films that are offered. There will also be news of visiting scientists and scholars and information about employment opportunities in northern research. New services of the documentation centres or libraries of the participants will be announced and described.

INQ hopes to offer on-line computer access to this co-operative data base and to produce specialized bibliographies on demand. Meanwhile, the participating centres will make use of interlibrary loans and photocopy services.

For further information contact: Professor M.P. Langleben, Director, Centre for Northern Studies and Research, McGill University, 1020 Pine Avenue West, Montreal, H3A 1A2.

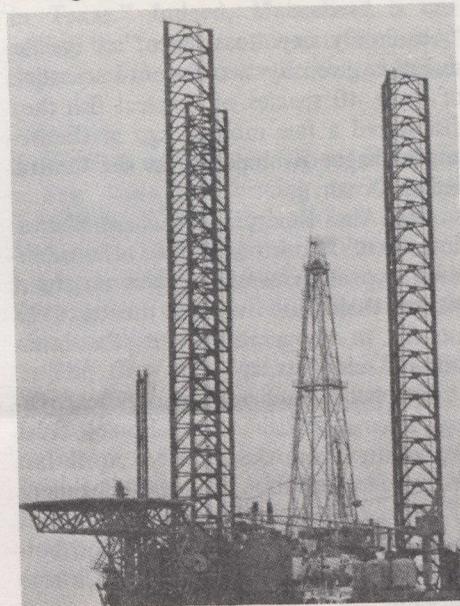
ICAO conference in Montreal

Current issues in the regulation of international air transport services and the establishment of international fares and rates are being discussed at the second Air Transport Conference organized by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in Montreal from February 12-28. Representatives from most of ICAO's 145 Contracting States, from non-contracting States and from international organizations are attending the conference.

The conference provides an opportunity for governments to take stock of the air transport market and to exchange views on such matters as regulation of capacity on international routes, policies regarding charter services and the establishment and enforcement of international fares and rates. Existing policy positions range between those of the U.S. and some other States for a more liberal market and those of many governments who want a firmly regulated international market. The conference also comes at a time of increasing concern over the economic outlook for international airlines in the face of rising costs, particularly for fuel.

The purpose of the conference is to seek ways of harmonizing policies of States concerning the regulation of international air transport, improving the machinery for the establishment of international fares and rates, and developing recommendations for further action by the ICAO Assembly which takes place in Montreal in September.

Oil rig contract



Davie Shipbuilding Limited of Lauzon, Quebec, has signed a \$35-million contract with Petrobras, Brazil's national oil company, for the construction of an offshore 300-foot jackup drilling platform, which is scheduled to go into operation off the Brazilian coast in late 1981. The Petrobras rig will be the first built by the company for operations at 300 feet (previous Davie rigs were designed to operate at 250 feet) and the contract is the company's first in the South American market. Davie-built rigs, like the one pictured above, have previously been operating in the Gulf of Mexico.

Households increasing more slowly

The number of Canadian households is expected to grow between 39 per cent and 47 per cent by 1991, a slower pace than in the 1961-76 period, Statistics Canada forecast recently.

The agency predicts the number of households — individuals or groups not necessarily related — will increase to between 10 and 10.5 million by 1991 as a result of a growing adult population. But the number of husband-wife households will account for a smaller proportion of the total, between 64 per cent and 66 per cent, down from 71 per cent in 1976.

The number of persons living alone or sharing accommodation will account for 27 per cent of the total households in 1991, up from 22 per cent in 1976, according to the agency.

Scientists find 40 new fish species

"Absolutely new to science," is the description given by two Toronto scientists of some 40 species of tropical fish they discovered a few months ago in the isolated Chagos Archipelago in the Central Indian Ocean.

Drs. Alan Emery and Richard Winterbottom of Toronto's Royal Ontario Museum expect to present papers on about 20 of their finds during the next 18 months, in co-operation with other international scientists.

The two Canadians, the only ichthyologists on a British Armed Forces Trust expedition from January to April last year, collected about 50,000 specimens of some 600 species — weighing about one-and-a-half tons — which are now bottled and stored at the Royal Ontario Museum.

A group of scientists explored the 40 islands which, according to Dr. Emery, are "3,000 miles from Sumatra on the east and 3,000 miles from Africa on the west". There, every morning, supported by a British crew, they dived to collect specimens.

Unique photos

"Once we got the fish, their life colours disappeared quickly," said Dr. Emery, "so we had to photograph them quickly. I suggest the series of slides we have [over 3,000], is a unique record in the world, including juveniles, female and male spe-



Dr. Richard Winterbottom carries the ROM expedition flag to a depth of 60 feet on the outer reef at Chagos.

cimens." Their finds range from the half-inch coral goby to the eight-foot white-tip shark.

"A large percentage are new to science ...undescribed species," said Dr. Emery. "We estimate that there are about 40 that are absolutely new."

The job of determining what is new involves searching the records of 20,000 species described since 1758, when the first such record was made. The Toronto scientists have been exchanging samples with experts across the world to determine what has, in fact, been found. Following that, descriptions, measurements, characteristics, etc. must be documented. Finally, said Dr. Emery, "comes the fun process" — finding names for the new fish.

ROM's exhibit

In December, the Royal Ontario Museum opened an exhibition, *A Remote Coral Wilderness*, of the rare and colourful sea-life, which documents the trip and shows photos of the scientists' living quarters and laboratories, as well as the various methods of collecting the fish. Included are superb underwater shots of the Chagos specimens. The method of scientifically describing and naming a new species is demonstrated at the exhibition, which is described by the Museum as "an absorbing view of one of the last underwater frontiers of the world".

Unique helium pilot project

An Alberta company is pioneering a unique process, which could eventually provide Canada with its own domestic supply of helium.

Canada's helium is now supplied entirely by the United States, but should the process being tested prove successful, Canada may soon be able to meet its own needs in this versatile commodity.

Helium is used in satellites, nuclear technology, medical procedures and many other interesting and unusual applications. It is a chemically inert gas found in small quantities in natural gas. It is seven times lighter than air, does not become radioactive and when liquefied is the coldest substance known to man.

Helium properties render it essential to uses such as welding stainless steel, copper, aluminium, titanium and zirconium; controlled atmospheres for growing crystals for semi-conductors and proces-

sing fuel elements for nuclear reactors; in satellite observation and communication systems; chromatography; heat transfer in gas-cooled nuclear reactors; breathing mixtures for medical purposes and deep-sea diving; leak testing and innumerable research and medical applications.

A first

Alberta Helium's Edson plant is the first of its kind in the world. While the United States is using a liquefaction process to remove helium from a natural gas stream, Alberta Helium is testing a membrane process which uses between 70 and 75 percent less energy than the liquefaction process.

The pilot plant is built on the McLeod River station of Alberta Gas Trunk Line Limited, about 200 kilometres west of Edmonton, where two natural gas pipelines are being made available containing different levels of helium and different types of pipeline impurities.

Three membranes are used in the process. The membrane itself is made of cellulose acetate placed on what looks like a coffee-drip filter pad. The company is testing the efficiency life span of the permeation membranes.

By the time the pipeline debris, oil and other impurities have been trapped by the third and final membrane, the extracted helium is about 90 percent pure. Because the final purification process is already well known, it was decided to dispense with this final step and return the helium to the pipeline stream.

Operated by computer

The station is completely automated and monitored by computer by the Alberta Research Council in Edmonton. For safety reasons the plant is started up by employees visiting the site, but after start-up the plant operates completely unattended and processes can be adjusted by computer from the Alberta capital.

The helium-recovery program began in 1969 financed by TransCanada PipeLines, Alberta and Southern Gas Company Limited and the Research Council of Alberta. Alberta Helium was incorporated in 1973 with the Research Council performing the actual research.

Alberta Helium has already received enquiries from the United States and Argentina. Should the experiment continue to prove successful, a commercial helium extraction plant could be a reality by the mid-1980s.

Aid for Bangladesh railway

Canada is providing \$60 million to Bangladesh to help upgrade the operating efficiency of its rail system. Bangladesh will contribute \$8 million to the five-year program to cover local costs.

The railway rehabilitation program has three elements: rehabilitation of rail line and bridges, replacement or renewal of worn-out locomotives, and technical assistance to help Bangladesh Railways manage its limited resources at a high level of efficiency.

The program's success is vital to Bangladesh, since the rail system is the cheapest way to transport bulk commodities (rice, wheat, tea, jute, fertilizer and cement) and carries much of the country's imports and exports.

Canadian equipment has predominated in Bangladesh mainline service for two decades. Past Canadian suppliers have included Sydney Steel, MLW-Bombardier of Montreal, John T. Hepburn Ltd. of Toronto, and Lister Bolt and Chain of Vancouver. Canadian railway expertise has also introduced innovative methods of fleet utilization.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), which is assisting in the project, has drawn upon railway capability from all across Canada, including such sources as B.C. Railways, Calgary consultants, Ontario Northern, and the two major railways, CN and CP.

Bangladesh Railways will carry out the work with minimal Canadian technical assistance and will meet the cost of local labour and additional material, such as ties and ballast for the raised roadbed needed because of frequent flooding.

Canadian consultants (seven experts for five years, plus a project principal and short-term advisers) will provide classroom and on-the-job training in locomotive maintenance, and guidance in developing efficient management of spare parts and inventory. Most of the Canadians will serve in the major diesel locomotive workshops at Chittagong, Dacca and Parbatipur.

The aim will be to raise locomotive availability to about 85 per cent (comparable to Canadian levels), a target already achieved in some areas through previous Canadian technical assistance.

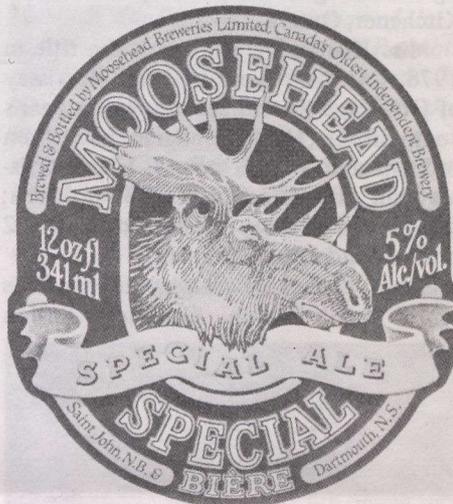
Bangladesh has received development assistance from Canada since 1972, and recently has been CIDA's largest country

program, in terms of total expenditures, with about \$72 million disbursed in each of the past two years. Food aid has been provided, as well as shipments of fertilizer and industrial commodities. About 30 bilateral projects are under way in such fields as agriculture, energy, transport, and community development.

(From Development Directions, September/October 1979.)

The Moose is loose

Texans are known to be as proud of their Lone Star beer as they are of everything else that comes from their state, reports Chris Wood in *The Globe and Mail*, December 3, 1979. So why is Texan singing star Willie Nelson sporting the label of a Canadian beer on his T-shirt? And why are bumper stickers in New York warning that "The Moose is Loose"?



The answer is an astute combination of striking packaging and a distinctive product that made Moosehead Canadian Lager Beer the tenth best-selling imported beer in the United States — out of a field of 185 — in only 19 months.

Moosehead Breweries Ltd. of Saint John, New Brunswick has annual sales of \$40 million, one-twentieth those of John Labatt Ltd. of London, Ontario, or Molson Cos. Ltd. of Montreal. Production by 300 employees in two plants (Saint John and Dartmouth, Nova Scotia) is less than Molson exports annually.

But the East Coast independent is vying for a share of the \$150 million that Americans spend each year on Canadian beer.

"Every month, we're shipping more and more," said Derek Oland, Moose-

head marketing manager and executive vice-president. "It's outselling Heineken in Texas." Indeed, Moosehead is outselling the total beer imports from both Japan and Denmark to the United States.

New brew

For its U.S. venture, Moosehead developed a new lager, conforming to Canadian standards of taste and alcohol content. Distinctive packaging was also developed: a long-necked green bottle with a label in deep green, gold and red, featuring the firm's antlered mascot.

The first beer was shipped in April 1978. "Our strategy was to attempt to have it available in every state and then move into distribution in depth," said Paul Lohmeyer of All Brands Importers Inc. of Long Island New York.

At the latest count, Moosehead Canadian Lager is available in all states but Utah, with most orders coming from on-premises accounts: bars and restaurants. On-premises sales favour Moosehead because the import's higher price is less noticed in the context of an evening's entertainment, according to Mr. Lohmeyer. At \$3.50 to \$3.80 a six-pack, Moosehead is the most expensive Canadian beer sold in the United States and only slightly cheaper than Heineken and other European labels.

New process eliminates water pollution in paper manufacturing

A Canadian company says it has developed a process that will eliminate the main source of water pollution in newsprint manufacturing.

A spokesman for the Ontario Paper Co. Ltd. of St. Catharines, Ontario, said the new technique, called the Opc process, can produce the same amount of newsprint fibre from five trees as is currently produced from nine trees using conventional systems involving chemical pulping.

A.J. Plosz, public relations manager, said Ontario Paper's research and technical staff developed the process to eliminate need for costly chemical recovery systems to meet environmental standards.

In conventional processes, newsprint is manufactured from 75 per cent groundwood pulp and 25 per cent chemical pulp. Groundwood pulp is produced by setting logs against grindstones. It is inexpensive but lacks binding strength.

Tiny transplants

The Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto has become the only centre in North America with an active kidney transplant program for babies under a year old.

The hospital has successfully transplanted kidneys into four or five babies and "has had enough success to warrant continuing," said pediatric surgeon Dr. Brian Hardy.

The secret of transplanting kidneys into babies under a year old lies in small kidneys, superb surgery and meticulous medical and nursing care afterwards. A baby weighing 11 to 22 pounds has a kidney about the size of its tiny fist.

"Babies that age are very sick, very fragile. When things go wrong they go wrong very fast and you have to act quickly. You must have a large, highly trained team. The biggest problem of all is getting small kidneys," said Dr. Hardy.

Dr. Gerald Arbus, head of the program, said records on children who had received kidneys at the hospital showed that a transplanted kidney survived an average of ten years. Many of these children can then have a second transplant.

Unique fish-feeder

While Osmo Joronen is not fishing for compliments, he may be getting plenty of them when his unique fish-feeder hits the market.

The inventor and furniture salesman from Victoria, British Columbia has developed a fish-activated aquarium feeder. He has seen results — healthier and happier fish and the answer to every aquarium hobbyist's annual problem: what to do with the fish when you go on holiday.

The answer was as simple as the product Joronen developed — the fish learn to feed themselves.

The unique aquarium feeder consists of an inverted vial, a valve and rod. The fish tap at the rod and food drops into the aquarium.

"They learn to poke at the rod like a boxer raps at a boxing bag," Joronen says.

To start the learning process off, all it takes is an "accident" in the tank — a fish innocently taps at the rod, attracted by a dark spot at the rod's bottom end.

They soon learn that every knock and tap brings an instant meal.

For those people who fear this would lead to overfeeding, Joronen assures that it will not happen because of the natural biological rhythm by which fish feed.

He left his own fish at the mercy of his invention for a month while he travelled to Finland. The pets obliged and thrived; they were an inch longer and seemingly content on his return.

It has taken about \$6,500 to get the invention to the launching stage, and a Victoria firm has agreed to manufacture the feeder for Joronen.

He expects a retail price of \$9.95 for the feeder-fish food pack when it goes on the market in the near future.

Canadian figure skating champions

Heather Kemkaran regained her senior women's title recently at the Canadian figure-skating championships held in Kitchener, Ontario.

Miss Kemkaran, who won the title in 1978, lost it last year to Janet Morrissey of Ottawa, a distant second in this year's competition. Miss Kemkaran had seven ordinals and 141.66 points. Miss Morrissey had 20 ordinals and 137.78 points; 12-year-old Tracey Wainman had 22 ordinals and 136.56 points.

Brian Pockar of Calgary retained his senior men's crown. Ottawa's Gordon



Lorri Baier, 16, wears a wireless monitoring device during the Canadian junior women's compulsory figures to enable a doctor to study her heart rate under the stress of competition.

Forbes moved up for the silver medal with a technically excellent program and Gary Beacom of Toronto placed third.

Pockar had eight ordinals and 143.20 points. Forbes finished with 14 ordinals and 141.50 points. Beacom slipped to 21 ordinals and 139.04 points.

In other results, Lorna Wighton and John Dowding of Toronto retained their senior dance title, beating Marie McNeil and Robert McCall of Halifax. Gina Aucoin of Burlington, Ontario, who skates out of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, and Peter Ponikau of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, were third.

Barbara Underhill and Paul Martini repeated as senior pairs champions, Lorri Baier of Mitchell, Ontario, and Lloyd Eisler of Seaforth, Ontario, won the silver and Junior pairs champions Becky Gough and Mark Rowsom of Cambridge, Ontario, were third.

All of the 1980 Canadian figure skating senior champion are competing in the Olympic Winter Games in Lake Placid, New York.

Computers catch juvenile offenders

Court and police officials in Vancouver say a project aimed at cracking down on juveniles who disobey court orders has caused some hard-core delinquents to change their behaviour.

Operation Checkpoint, a program devised by city police and judges in Vancouver family court, feeds information on young offenders into the Canadian Police Information Centre, a records service operated by computer.

It provides police with immediate access to the names and terms of bail or probation of juvenile offenders.

If police find the youth is violating conditions set by the court, a judge's order included in the computer entry tells police what action to take. Instructions range from phoning a probation officer to arrest without a warrant.

Forty-two youths have been placed on Operation Checkpoint since it started in April and 22 are still in it after being convicted of delinquency or having breached undertakings imposed by the court while facing charges.

Every youth placed in the system is assigned a number and that number is never retired. If he gets into trouble, he could be back on the program within a few hours of a judge's order.

News of the arts

Canada Council book program

The Canada Council will distribute 85,000 books by Canadian authors to school libraries in remote areas, hospitals, cultural centres, prisons and other institutions that could not otherwise afford them.

Kits of books will be distributed free and it is a condition of the program that the books be made available to readers in the community. Some kits will be distributed to universities and cultural centres in other countries by the Department of External Affairs.

This year, applicants may choose from three types of book kits in either French or English: children's literature; fiction, poetry and drama; and non-fiction.

Since the book donation program started in 1972, more than 3,800 Canadian book kits have been distributed. The cost of this year's purchase exceeds \$600,000. Two selection committees, composed of booksellers, literary critics, librarians and writers, chose books from the catalogues of 103 English-language and 51 French-language publishers.

Montreal playwright lauded

Montreal playwright David Fennario has won the first prize in the 1979 Chalmers Canadian Play Awards. He received the \$5,000 award for *Balconville*, his bilingual portrait of tenement life, which was produced in Toronto last fall by the Centaur Theatre.

Inaugurated in 1972, the Chalmers Awards are given annually to "Canadian playwrights for outstanding plays produced in the Toronto reviewing area". The Toronto Drama Bench, an organization of local theatre critics, acts as the jury and this year made its selections from 33 plays. Also honoured, and awarded \$750 each, were John Murrell for *Waiting for the Parade*, Antonine Maillet for *La Sagouine*, John Gray for *Billy Bishop Goes to War* and David French for *Jitters*.

Gratien Gelinas, former head of the Canadian Film Development Corporation, whose theatre career has spanned four decades of contribution as a playwright, a director and an actor, was presented with the Drama Bench's special award "for distinguished contribution to Canadian theatre".

Documentary film on Chinese commune



James B. De Domville, chairman of the National Film Board (second from left) presents the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China Wang Tung (centre) with a copy of the NFB's new film entitled *North China Commune*. Boyce Richardson (right) and Tony Ianzelo (second from right) co-producers of the film look on along with Kenneth Williamson (left) director-general, bureau of information, Department of External Affairs. A Canadian film crew spent a month on the agricultural commune of Wuxing, 240 kilometres south of Peking, filming the residents' way of life. The print of the film will be sent to the Peoples' Republic of China for public showing and an additional print will be on deposit at the Canadian Embassy in Peking for borrowing by Chinese educational institutions and community groups.

Craftsmen exhibit in Paris

Métiers d'Art/3, a collection of the works of ten Canadian craftsmen, recently ended a three-month showing at the Canadian Cultural Centre in Paris.

The three-month exhibition of over 125 works is the third in a series organized by the Department of External Affairs over the past ten years to give Canadian craftsmen international exposure. *Métiers d'Art/1* and *Métiers d'Art/2*, assembled in 1969 and 1976 respectively, were exhibited extensively throughout Europe. *Métiers d'Art/3*, seen by over 5,100 people at the Canadian Cultural Centre, was well received by the French critics.

The ten artists were: Lois Etherington Betteridge, goldsmith and silversmith from Ottawa; Roger Bujold, sculptor from Saint-Quentin, New Brunswick; Léo Gervais, sculptor from Laval, Quebec; Harlan House, ceramist from Marysville, Ontario; Marcel Marois, tapestry-designer

from Quebec City; Pierre Ouvrard, book-binder from Saint-Paul-de-l'Île-aux-Noix, Quebec; Setsuko Piroche, fibre sculptor from British Columbia; Jack Sures, ceramist from Regina, Saskatchewan; Ione Thorkelsson, glass-blower from Carman, Manitoba; and Paul Williams, leather sculptor from Bethany, Ontario.

None of the artists had ever shown in Europe before; they were chosen for the simple quality of their work, their love of creating, of their tools, and the materials they use, and for their creative power, intellect and sense of humour.

As a result of their showing at the Canadian Cultural Centre in Paris, three have been invited to exhibit their work in French galleries.

Métiers d'Art/3 was exhibited at the Palais du Rhin in Strasbourg and is scheduled to be exhibited in England at the Gates Head Gallery near London from January 19 to March 9, and at the Canada House Gallery from March 26 to April 23 after which it will travel to Brussels.

Families smaller according to Canadian report

A number of important changes in the values, norms, and behaviour relating to marriage, family life, childbearing and childrearing have been taking place in Canada, according to a Statistics Canada report.

Children in Canadian Families, by Sylvia T. Wargon, illustrates some of these changes by tracing certain demographic features, and selected income aspects of Canadian families and children, mainly from 1941 to 1976. Recent trends in the formation of Canadian families are analyzed as a background to the interpretation of various trend statistics on children in this country: their numbers, ages, parenting and living arrangements.

Almost all of Canada's dependent children 0-14 years of age live in families with either one or two parents present, or, in a very small number of cases, if parents are absent, with other relatives in family households. Considering all children 0-24 years of age, there has been a shift towards more of them, particularly those in the younger ages, living with single parents, most of whom are female, says the report.

The presence of unmarried sons and daughters 15-24 years of age, living at home, has remained fairly stable and at a high level since about 1941. In the decades preceding the 1940s, young adults, even if in the labour force and financially independent, usually remained at home until they married, according to the report. Prolongation of 15- to 24-year-olds in their status as children in families in recent decades is probably largely due to the lengthening of their school life. The increase in real income of Canadian families well into the 1970s undoubtedly helped to make this possible.

Generally speaking, family size as measured by the number of children at home is smaller now than it was in the 1950s. Furthermore, estimates of children ac-

ording to size of family show that children are increasingly concentrated in families of smaller size, and especially in families of two children, says the report.

Family life still popular

Although more young couples seem to be choosing to remain childless, and those with children are having smaller families, on the whole, Canadians are still interested in families with children and in parenthood. Various demographic, economic, social and housing factors account for the fact that Canadian couples are choosing to have a smaller number of children, and more and more of them, only two children.

The report states that over recent decades, the vast majority of Canadians have continued to choose marriage and traditional family forms such as the husband-wife conjugal unit and the two-parent-and-children nucleus. At the same time, there has been an increase, both absolutely and relatively, in the lone parenthood of families. Although lone-parent families still constitute a small proportion of total families in Canada, interest in such families stems from the recent rise in their numbers and the fact that separated, divorced and never-married mothers in the younger ages with dependent children in their formative years at home, have made considerable contributions to this rise.

Recent rates of separation and divorce among the young mean that there will likely be increasing numbers of young women charged with the full responsibility of supporting, raising and educating one or more children alone.

The report concludes that in demographic and statistical terms, "poor" families, lone-parent families and families disadvantaged in certain ways constitute a small proportion of all Canadian families. Nevertheless, it is their absolute numbers, their increase in absolute terms, and their problems in human terms which are important, and which deserve attention from the community at large. Psychologists, social scientists, and a variety of social practitioners must be prepared to examine, assess, treat and resolve the problems that the apparent continuing increase in such families is bound to create at the individual, family unit and community levels in this country.

News briefs

The Prince of Wales will visit Canada from March 30 to April 3, Government House has announced. Prince Charles, president of the International Council of United World Colleges, will visit Pearson College of the Pacific, near Victoria, and attend meetings of the council.

Prince Edward Island will receive \$32.5 million in the fiscal year beginning April 1 from a federal-provincial development plan, according to Regional Economic Expansion Minister Elmer MacKay. The money is about 10 per cent more than the \$29.3 million being spent on the plan in the 1979-80 fiscal year.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) has announced the conclusion of a financing agreement of \$1.83 million to support the sale of two spent sulphite liquor collection systems and related services by Powlesland Engineering Ltd. of Rexdale, Ontario, to Companhia de Celulose Do Caima S.A.R.L. of Lisbon, Portugal. The installation of the system at two Portuguese mills operated by the buyer is expected to take about 18 months. The buyer is installing the systems to meet pollution regulations of the Central Portuguese Government.

Directors of Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto and Hiram Walker-Gooderham and Worts of Windsor, Ontario, announced on January 9 an agreement in principle to merge the companies. The transaction valued at about \$1.3 billion would create the fifth-largest company in Canada, based on net profits. A final agreement could be completed in March.

The U.S. Export-Import Bank has approved a \$42.7 million (U.S.) loan to CP Air of Vancouver for the purchase of jetliners. The airline will buy two Boeing 737-200 airliners and one McDonnell Douglas DC-10-30 at a total cost of about \$71.1 million with the help of the bank's loan at a rate of 8.5 per cent.

The world's first Kermode bear born in captivity was rejected by its mother at Stanley Park zoo in Vancouver, but is alive and well in the home of zoo curator Larry LeSage. The female cub was born on January 14, the offspring of a female Kermode and a black bear. The cub, which was five inches long at birth, will probably be sent to another zoo that has a Kermode cub. The Kermode is a white genetic offshoot of the black bear family.

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